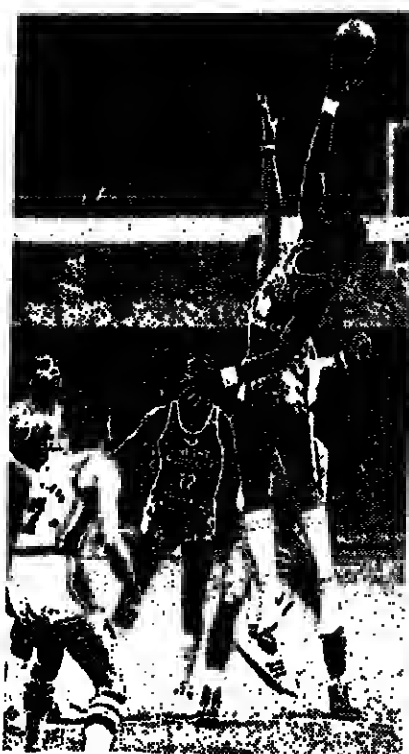


## ACES UP TO THE MARK

In the semifinal of the Korac Cup, Moscow Dynamo beat French Limoges 93-86. Curiously enough, the visitors were leading 15 points 11 minutes into the first half. Minsk's top scorer with 27 points, made a supreme effort directly after the break to help his club catch up and overtake the guests. Another Dynamo ace, Vyshenko, tallied 20 points and Limoges' top striker, Murphy, scored 28. On February 23, Dynamo will face Limoges away.



A moment during the semifinal match in the Korac Cup between Moscow Dynamo and French Limoges. Photo by Tlyn Grzhbovsky

## VIA ANTSELVA TO SARAJEVO

You would be hard pressed to find Antselva, a small locality in the Dolomites, even on the smallest-scale maps of Italy. It is well known, however, to international biathletes.

On February 22-27 it will be the venue for the world biathlon championships drawing entrants from over 20 countries. What is special about this championship? An MN correspondent asked Alexander Privolov, biathlon state coach of the USSR Sports Committee.

As is the case in other winter Olympic sporting fixtures the biathlon championship contenders will be able to prove their worth and watch out for rivals in preparation for the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games. Although it was comparatively recently—in 1980—that biathlon became an Olympic sport, it already enjoys worldwide renown.

Q: What are our team's goals at Antselva?

A: Out of the three goals offered at the 1980 Winter Lake Placid Games we picked up two, but the two recent seasons were very disappointing for us. We did particularly poorly at the world championships at Raubichl, outside Minsk, last winter, where home support brought us only one top award and in the junior competition at that. Our target now, therefore, is to regain our prestige.

Vladimir Asakia, from Perm, last world championship bronze medalist and an Olympic relay champion, and Agnis Salma, from Kauas, this year's 20-km national title, are the only survivors from last year's national squad.

I suspect, Privolov continued, we will face most opposition from the GDR team led by many-time world champion Frank Ullrich, and from Norway, which acquitted itself splendidly at Raubichl.

## GRAND MASTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos has awarded Grandmaster Eugene Torre, the only Asian chess player continuing in the world title challenge race, the Sportsman of the year prize.

Philippine sports writers gave the award to him for his wins in the elimination tournaments which enabled him to join other challengers for the world title. Incidentally, he is the first Asian Grandmaster, too.

## FIRST RECORD OF THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSIAD

The Bulgarians capital will give a warm welcome to the participants of the World Winter Student Games. Professor Ivan Stalov, secretary of the Universiad-83 Organizing Committee, said proudly that the event will see a record number of participants and nations—in all, there will be some

900 competitors from 33 nations. The 1981 Universiad at Hakka, Spain, drew 583 entrants from 21 countries. Blatnik is making its debut at this Universiad.

Students at 30 higher education institutions from 23 cities will make up the Soviet delegation which will consist of a hundred sportsmen with an average age of 20.5. They will

vie for 21 sets of medals in seven different sports.

The Soviet team was selected on the strength of performance at national championships, international meets and championships held during the student winter vacations. Soviet Sergei Ivanov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Sports Society.

## BANDY SPECTACULAR WELL UNDERWAY

Journalists gathered for a first press conference after the USSR vs Norway game (score: 10-5) of the current world championship in Porvoo, Finland. One of the questions asked was why the Soviet side conceded so many goals to a team which has traditionally come at the bottom of such tournaments' standings.

Soviet head coach Vyacheslav Solov'yov cited two reasons for that. First, he stressed, with the score being 7-2 seven minutes after the break, he let budding players with no world cham-

pionship experience prove their worth, and, second, the defence became too complacent, developing a passion for attack and forgetting their direct responsibility.

Earlier, the USSR edged the world champions, Sweden, 2-1.

Sweden has practically secured a final berth, too, having drawn the hosts, 8-0, discrediting the local crowd to no end and practically stripping Finland outright of the silver medals which they had planned as a minimum for themselves.



In Tokyo, Japanese long-distance runner T. Seka won his traditional marathon—41 in 195 min, ahead of 80 participants from 11 countries. His time was 2 hr 38 min. Photo UPI-TASS

## CENTRAL ARMY CLUB CLOSER TO TITLE

By beating Moscow Spartak 6-0 the Central Army Club have consolidated their lead in the national ice-hockey championship, with 63 points against 56 for Moscow Dynamo and 46 for Spartak. Kiev Sokol, which are going from strength to strength, are still ten points behind Spartak.

The top division teams have only ten games left to play each and it is a fair guess that no one will be able to challenge the leaders' supremacy. The top

three clubs provide the mainstay of the Soviet national which will be defending its world and European titles this April.

Despite the emergence this season of a group of fairly able young players, who came to the fore in the USSR vs the NHL series in North America, the coaches are still putting their stakes on the experienced Melnikov and Mekarov, who missed several international games and national championship bouts due to injury.



Central Army Club goalie Vladimir Tretyak wards off an attack from Spartak's Sergei Kapustin. Tretyak managed to keep his posse goal-free during this match. Photo by Vitaly Bogdanov

## To the North Pole single-handed

26-year-old British climber David Hamplman-Adams has set out for Canada from where he is planning to make a single-handed trek to the North Pole. He is something of a one-man band, something that he has yet managed to do.

Hamplman-Adams, who has taken four years preparing for the 761 km journey, told newsmen that climbing skills give him certain advantages over other expeditions, all of which are chemically fuelled.

To be sure, acrobatics and dogs, he continued, make for easier travel than on foot, but are fraught with other problems.

How does, now, for instance, negotiate a 20-metre ice wall instead of cutting a passage through it, which normally takes several days. I will just scale it and be on my way, he stressed.

He hopes to complete the trek in 55 days.

He will wear a lightweight aluminium suit resembling a monomate's attire, and will be staying the night in a tent weighing just two kilos.

Planes will be dropping food for him once every six days.

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## YURI ANDROPOV'S CONVERSATION WITH CLAUDE CHEYSSON

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuri Andropov received in the Kremlin Claude Cheysson, France's Minister of External Relations, who is in Moscow on an official visit. Taking part in the conversation were Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Views were exchanged on bilateral Soviet-French relations as well as on a number of topical international problems. Both sides voiced confidence that there exist good opportunities for the further development of profitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and France in various fields.

In the discussions of international issues special attention was paid to the task of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe, including the Soviet Union's proposals on the reduction of medium range armaments on a parity basis.

The importance of the further development of political contacts and dialogue between the USSR and France, in the spirit of the traditional good relations existing between the peoples of the two countries, was stressed.

C. Cheysson handed to Yuri Andropov a personal message from the French President Francois Mitterrand.

The new initiatives from the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe were the subject of a press conference held at the Foreign Ministry's Press Centre. A statement to journalists was made by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Kompletov who said that the Vienna talks, which, as was well known had been in progress for almost a decade, had produced no tangible results. It would be wrong to say that these years had been a waste of time and that no efforts had been made to achieve progress at the talks.

Nevertheless, the aim of the talks had not to date been reached and everyone knew why.

The solution of the problem had been blocked by useless, futile talk about who had more and who fewer soldiers in the area of future reductions.

In order to break up the stalemate at the talks, the Soviet Union had put forward new and important proposals on behalf of the socialist states directly engaged in them—the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The essence of the new approach put forward by the socialist countries lies in the proposal to agree on reductions in the armed forces kept by NATO

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## TWO YEARS AFTER THE CONGRESS

The chief goal of the fifth five-year plan period (1981-1985) is to further raise the living standards of the Soviet people, stresses a resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the two years that have passed since the Congress (February 23-March 3) was held:

- Industrial production rose by 6.3 per cent.
- Consumer goods production has been given priority development.
- Agricultural production reached nearly 121,000 million rubles in 1982.
- The average earnings of office and factory workers went up by five per cent and farmers had their public sector earnings raised by over eight per cent.
- In addition to their pay, our people received 250,000 million rubles worth of payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, an increase of nearly 11,000 million rubles.
- Nearly 20,000,000 people moved into new apartments or had their old homes modernized.
- Sanatoriums, recreation facilities and tourist centres catered for nearly 118,000,000 people.
- 86 per cent of the workforce (compared to 83 per cent in 1980) received a higher or secondary (complete and incomplete) education.

(Turn to page 5 for a Viewpoint)

## JUBILEE TRACTOR ROLLS OFF ASSEMBLY LINE

The two-millionth tractor has rolled off the assembly line at the Volgograd Tractor Works.

It took the Works almost forty years, among which were the difficult years of war and post-war reconstruction for this first Soviet manufacturer of tractors to produce one million machines. The second million has been produced in thirteen years.

A distinguishing feature of the Volgograd tractor is its versatility: it has a 150 attachments, not all of which are confined to agricultural use. In different parts of the country, for instance, the DT-74 tractor is used as bulldozer and scraper; it can also be fitted up with irrigation equipment.



Taking advantage of the decree imposing a state of siege, the dictatorship in Guatemala has legitimized the bloody campaign of terror which was unleashed in March 1982 when the power in the country was seized by General Rios Montt. In the photo: an army patrol in the Guatemalan capital.

## CRIMES BY THE GUATEMALAN REGIME

Panama City. The assurances from the Reagan administration that the human rights record in Guatemala has improved are pure lies. These Washington needs to justify its military aid to the murderous dictatorship, says a bulletin released here by the Central American Human Rights Committee.

The campaign of terror, mass arrests, kidnapping, torture and murders are routine in Guatemala today. Hundreds of people "disappear" for their bodies with traces of atrocious torture to be later found on roadsides. The bulletin contains a long list of mass murders by the punitive troops. Among other things, it reports that a new large mass grave has been found of people murdered by the dictatorial regime near the village of Asuncion in the north of the country.



The jubilee tractor rolls out of the plant's main entrance.

The two-millionth tractor is an up-to-date machine with a 100 h.p. engine. The Works' designers have reduced by 20 per cent the amount of metal that goes into its manufacture.

## NIKOLAI TIKHONOV IN GREECE

Athens. Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived on an official visit here at the invitation of the Greek government.

Accompanying him are First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Mal'tsev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N. Komarov, and First Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, V. Morozov.

## BROAD CAMPAIGN IN SWEDEN

Stockholm. The campaign to collect signatures to an appeal headed "For Disarmament and Peace" organized in Sweden at the initiative of the Swedish Council of Christian Churches has assumed an unusually large scale. To date it has been signed by nearly 800 thousand people. The campaign has the support of all the country's political parties in parliament except one. The parties' leaders have urged Swedes to take an active part in collecting signatures to the document which demands that the arms race be curbed.

It is planned to get the appeal, which also points to the need for Northern Europe to be declared a zone of peace, signed by two million people. It will later be presented to the United Nations and to the governments of the northern countries and nuclear powers. Having practically become a national campaign, the collection of signatures has been timed to coincide with the World Conference of Representatives of Christian Churches which is to be held in Sweden late this April under the motto "Life and Peace".

## DAYS OF STALINGRAD IN FRANCE

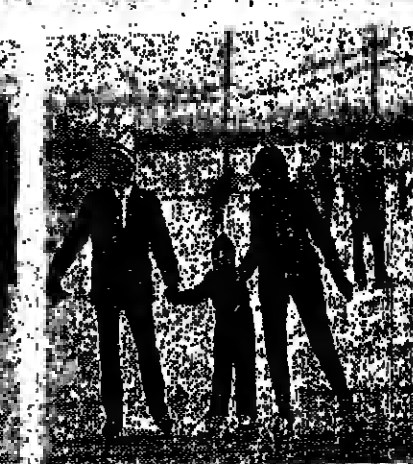
Paris. The 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad is being widely celebrated in France. Railways, meetings and discussions have been held in more than 120 cities and towns. Franco-Soviet standing dedicated to the anniversary dedicated in Paris a

few days ago. It was attended by a delegation of Soviet war veterans and historians, including soldiers who fought at the Battle of Stalingrad and former servicemen from the Normandy-Stalingrad air regiment.

## WINTER IN MOSCOW



On Saturdays in February thousands of people of all ages go to the Gorky Park of Culture for the annual winter swimming pageant. Though only a few are brave enough to take a dip in the icy water, they enjoy the support of admiring onlookers. Photo by Andrei Kravtsov



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information as events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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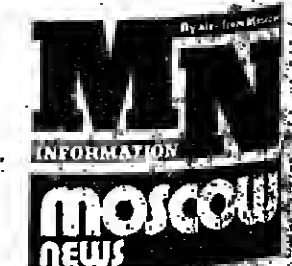
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MN INFORMATION











## PROFILES

### GENNADY ROZHDESTVENSKY



One is born a conductor. It is impossible to learn how to conduct, says Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the famous Soviet conductor and leader of two Moscow musical collectives — the State Symphony Orchestra of

the USSR Ministry of Culture and of the Chamber Musical Theatre. Sometimes talented musicians make mediocre conductors and vice versa.

The problem of choice of professors never arose as far as I

was concerned. I couldn't imagine myself as anything else but a conductor.

Gennady Rozhdestvensky's debut took place at the Bolshoi, where, as a twenty-year-old student, he gave a brilliant performance conducting the ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty". Those present were struck by his talent and soon by his phenomenal memory: not once he did look at the score.

Today Rozhdestvensky, a conductor of world stature, is known in many countries. He has conducted leading orchestras in America, Europe and Asia. For four years he was Chief Conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, and he conducted London's BBC Orchestra for three years. At present he is Chief Conductor of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

He has an enormously wide-ranging repertoire with 1,500 performances to his credit and 200 records. He has recorded little-known or forgotten works by a number of composers, in particular by Prokofiev and Shostakovich.

Rozhdestvensky has an infinitely serious approach to every one of his performances. He reads the score on each occasion, even the score of works he has conducted hundreds of times, trying to bring out something new. He immerses himself in the epoch, studies the history of the country from which a particular composer comes, and tries to build up an accurate impression as possible of his personality.

A conductor shouldn't be a dictator, says Rozhdestvensky. He must inspire his musicians. Rozhdestvensky has a gift for establishing instantaneous contact with members of his orchestra. They immediately grasp what he wants. The Soviet conductor is far from visualizing his orchestra as a giant musical instrument, or its players as keys on which he presses. He is fully aware of the individuality of each player, tests their potential and what he can demand from each one of them.

Rozhdestvensky combines his activities as conductor with those of teacher. He is a Professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

At present he is working on a recording of two cycles of symphonies by Glazunov and Shostakovich.

Marinona MARKOVA



Drinking vessel.

### EIGHT CENTURIES OF NORWEGIAN APPLIED ART

The Moscow History Museum is currently the scene of an exhibition of applied art drawn from Norwegian art collections.

On display are 140 objects dating from the 12th-20th centuries, among them embroideries going back to Viking times, woodcuts and decorative painting, photographs of outstanding wooden structures and sculptures as well as examples of silver glassware and of ceramics and china.

The exhibition, which is part of the Soviet-Norwegian exchange programme, was recently a great success in the Leningrad Hermitage.



Wine horn.

### AZERBAIJAN COMES TO NAPLES

The Days of Baku in Naples celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between the two cities were marked by a packed cultural programme. The concerts given by the Morning Star musical ensemble, the Azerbaijan Theatre of Old Music, and by soloists from the M. Ak-

hundov Opera and Ballet Company were particularly popular with Neapolitans. Representatives of the Baku City Soviet of People's Deputies and of the Naples Municipal Council signed a cooperation programme for the next two years aimed at consolidating friendship between the twinned cities.

### Van Dyck study found in Sverdlovsk

The authorship of a small study "Child's Head" in the possession of the Sverdlovsk Art Gallery has now been definitively established by art experts from the Hermitage. The painting which for a long time was attributed to the Rubens school, was actually done by the great Flemish master Anthony Van Dyck. This is the conclusion reached by Yu. Kuznetsov, a well-known Soviet scholar of Western art; he

has also confirmed the data of painting — 1617.

The study was one of 108 pictures which were donated to the Sverdlovsk gallery as a token of gratitude for their having kept the Hermitage collection safe during World War II.

"Child's Head" is the only painting by the famous master in the possession of Urals museums. It will now be exhibited for the first time in Sverdlovsk under the name of Van Dyck.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. The Sergo Obraztsov National Puppet Theatre from Moscow is on a visit to Italy. They will be performing two plays to Italian audiences — "Don Juan" and "An Unusual Concert".

Festivals. The Fest-83 film festival now taking place in Belgrade traditionally shows films which have won awards of international film forums of the previous year. Audiences will see feature films from 19 countries, including the Soviet Union, which will be presenting "Red Bells", "A Train Stopped", and other movies.

Exhibitions. Works by 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century artists can be seen at an exhibition of West European drawings which has opened at the Lvov Art Gallery. More than 250 drawings from the city's museums and libraries are on view for the first time.

### COOPERATION CONTINUES

Soviet film makers are continuing their active cooperation this year with their foreign colleagues. It is planned to make films jointly with many socialist countries as well as with France, Italy, Spain, Norway, the United States and Japan. Many film projects have already been started. Among them is a documentary made jointly with India, "Jewohorid Nahru". Film lovers are looking forward to the release of the Anglo-Soviet film, "The Divine Anna", dedicated to the life of the famous Russian ballerina, Anna Pavlova.

## WHAT'S ON!

February 22-23

### THEATRES

Kramlo Palace of Congresses (Kramlo). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 22 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 23 — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 22 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 23 (mat) — Molchanov, "The Dawn Hero" (opera); 23 (eve) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera); 24 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet); 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Slaviansky and Nablrovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Zhukov, "The Dawn Hero" (opera); 24 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 25 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Zhurbin, "Penelope"; 23 — Paltamen, "Let the Guller Play"; 24 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 25 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille".

### FILMS

Somewhere an Orfide is Cry (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

The action of the film takes place in Belgium in 1941. The main heroine, Margie Orlova, daughter of a Russian emigrant and former partisan leader, joins the Belgian Resistance to fight fascism.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serfomovicha St., Metro Bludskaya) — Lenin.

Who is Knocking at My Door? (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). Cinema: "Gorizont" (21/10 Komomolsky Prospekt, Metro Frunzenskaya).

The film's heroes face the moral choice: whether to help a strange 18-year-old girl who belongs to a criminal group or not to get involved in an obviously dangerous incident.

Branch of the Literary Museum (17 Trubnikovskaya St.). More than 300 works to see.

## A GOOD CHANCE

We regard our forthcoming visit to Moscow as offering a good chance of promoting Japanese-Soviet trade, our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Gilyuk was told by Fumio Nishio, director of the Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and Countries of Eastern Europe. The Association has nearly 160 members — including Japanese banks, and representatives from industry, transport and trading companies accounting for practically all Japanese trade with the Soviet Union. Mr Nishio will be a member of a Japanese business delegation which in a few days' time is to leave for talks in the Soviet Union.

Most regrettably, political factors are hindering the economic links between our two countries, he said. Japanese businessmen are making huge efforts to develop trade with the USSR. Yet, our government has pressurized them into curtailing such efforts. It should also be noted that specific projects for economic cooperation put forward by the Soviet side require considerable sums of money before they can be realized. Private Japanese companies do not have the funds to tackle them, while our government refuses to give credits using the "complex international situation" excuse. As a

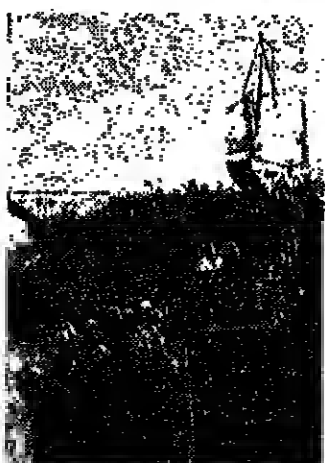
result the completion of various Soviet-Japanese programmes for economic cooperation is being delayed.

We think that the state of the Soviet-Japanese trade is unsatisfactory. Its level is not as high as we would like and it certainly is not fulfilling its true potential. Yet, statistics prove that trade between our two countries is growing. Last year, it totalled 5.8 thousand million dollars, 5.7 per cent up on the previous year. Despite the difficult conditions, the stable increase in trade between our two countries confirms that our commercial links are based on mutually complementary nature of our two economies. If the world political situation were better, the trade between Japan and the USSR would be far greater.

## 'RUSSIAN WEEK'

"Russian week" is the name given by the Austrian press to the meetings held in Linz over the past few days between representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations and Austrian firms. The meetings are jointly sponsored by the USSR Chamber for Commerce and Industry office in Austria, and local business circles.

Representatives of Austrian



This STB-1 self-propelled barge for transporting supports for rigs was recently floated at the Blohm and Voss AG shipyards in Hamburg, a major West German shipbuilding centre, on orders from the USSR.

## PLANS FOR YEARLY DELIVERIES

This year, the volume of trade between the USSR and Cuba will exceed 6.5 thousand million roubles. The Soviet Union will continue its deliveries of metal-cutting machine tools, power-generation, hoisting and transportation equipment, cars and lorries, aircraft and aviation technologies, ships and equipment, oil and oil products, consumer goods and some foods under a protocol signed in Moscow on trade and payments. Cuba will supply this country with raw sugar, nickel-bearing ore, citrus fruit and citrus fruit products, tobacco goods, rum and liquors, and other new and old items on the list of Cuban exports.

The fulfilment of the commitments for mutual deliveries will facilitate the implementation of the national economic plans in both countries, and satisfy to a greater extent the growing needs of their population.

## USSR-Sweden: results of Intergovernmental commission

The 11th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which has just ended in Moscow, emphasized the successful development of relations between the two countries.

Over the period that has elapsed since the tenth session, stressed Yuri Brezhnev, chairman of the commission and first deputy minister for foreign trade, during signing of the protocol, mutual trade increased by 14 per cent, production cooperation continued to grow and scientific and technological links have expanded.

Trends were outlined for the further development of business contacts between the enterprises and organizations of the two nations. Mutual desire was expressed for consolidating mutually profitable cooperation in the agricultural complex, power engineering, energy saving and other areas.

We traditionally enjoy good relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual trust, said Tage Peterson, chairman of the Swedish side of the commission and minister of industry. This gives us every reason to take a confident look at the future of our business relations.

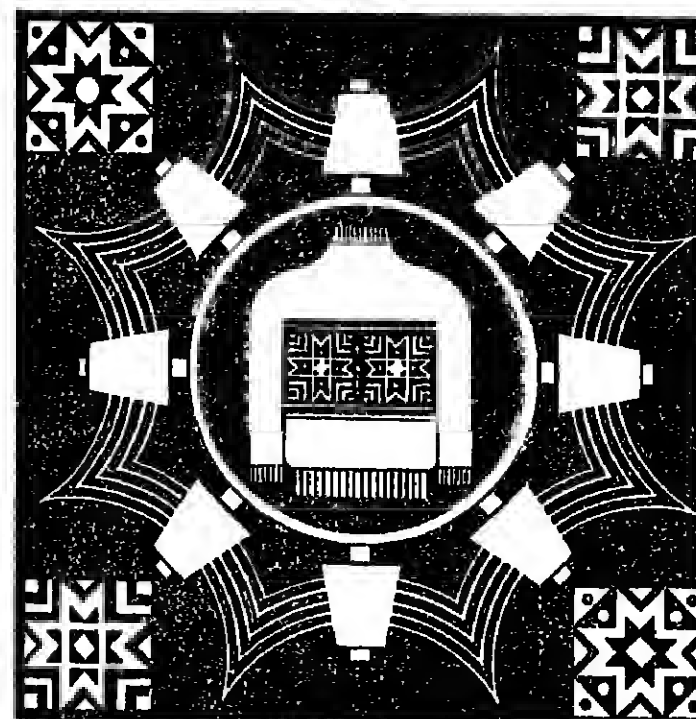
## SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ABROAD

The Nicaraguan firm of Entimpor has signed a contract for purchases from the USSR of a batch of varied agricultural machinery, including units for growing and picking cotton and potatoes. The firm is doing brisk business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Last year, for instance, it bought large quantities of Soviet tractors, mostly of the Belaruz type produced at the Minsk Tractor Works.

Soviet agricultural equipment is also in much demand in America. For instance, in 1982 Belarus Equipment of Canada Ltd bought over 700 Soviet tractors.

One indication of the profitable cooperation between Soviet organizations and their American partners are the dozens of business links between the USSR and the Mexican firm of Sidens which buys Soviet T-25 tractors produced by the Vladimir Tractor Plant, which are well thought of in Mexico. Last year, for instance, Sidens bought nearly 2,000 such tractors.

Apert from tractors, the Soviet Union sells mowers, mineral fertilizers, sprayers and lathes to the American market.



## PERFECT EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENT DAY KNITWEAR PRODUCTION:

### KLK 9 CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE

- knitting fabric lengths that require the minimum of post-processing to be sewn up into suits, jumpers, pullovers, jackets and the like
- knitting fabric lengths with a secure edge and a separating (dividing) row of loops
- edge knitting: 1+1 rib with either reinforcement thread on every second needle or double with plain walt knitting
- main fabric knitting: either 1+1 rib or two-, three-, four-colour full, semi-full or applied jacquard

### BROAD PRODUCTION CAPABILITIES + ENHANCED PRODUCT QUALITY

Cylinder diameter, mm	750
Clos (needles per inch)	10 or 12
Knitting system	twenty-four
Pattern-forming mechanisms	twenty-four
Live change mechanisms	twenty-four
Linear speed, m/s	0.6-0.7
Knitting main fabrics of start and drum or thread changes	0.4
Knitting factor	0.7
Yarn handled:	
Class 10 (woolen, blended or bulk)	31.2 tex x 2; 25 tex x 2; or 31.2 tex both ways
Class 12 (woolen, blended or bulk)	25 tex x 2; 22.2 tex x 2
Dimensions, mm	
machine height	3200
bobbin holder diameter	3000
Weight, kg	2800

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## TECHMASHEXPORT

## BROAD PROGRAMME FOR 1983 TRADE WITH BULGARIA

The volume of trade will exceed 10,000 million roubles. 1983 will see the further development of industrial specialization and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in engineering which will promote technological progress in various branches of the national economy of both countries.

In 1983, the USSR will supply various metal cutting tools, mining, chemical and electrical equipment, automobiles, bearings, tractors, aircraft and other types of equipment.

The main types of raw materials including oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, metal, cotton, chemicals and other goods

will continue to be supplied to Bulgaria. Transport and hoisting equipment, agricultural machinery, computers, communications equipment, etc., are the most important Bulgarian goods to be supplied to the USSR.

Supplies from Bulgaria to the USSR of medicinal goods, synthetic cord, latex, brandy, spirit and tobacco, agricultural toxic agents and other chemicals needed for the Soviet national economy will continue. The traditional deliveries of Bulgarian consumer goods, e.g. clothing, including knitted and fur garments, medicines, furniture, foodstuffs and other agricultural products, will also continue.

## Songs and rhythms of the Rush Hour pop group



Professional Moscow musician Mikhail Tamblin who is the leader of the Rush Hour group explains its name in the following way: The 80s represent the "rush hour" of the 20th century, a time of "rigid" rhythm, comic speed, and of intense struggle between good and evil. When our political song ensemble went professional in 1980 we decided we should "march in time with the century" and it was thus that we chose this name for ourselves.

In fact, most of the songs and compositions performed by the group (mainly in rock), are very intense in style, arranged in a unusual, and often contradictory manner.

"It is possible," Mikhail Tamblin goes on — that the problems we tackle are obvious: good breeds good, evil breeds evil, the world balances on the brink of catastrophe, but people are able to prevent catastrophe from occurring. These problems

are obvious as long as they are constantly brought to attention, spoken and sung of, so that indifference does not set in. And we see our task as being to remind people via our songs of the problems faced by the world and by people at large."

The Rush Hour group will be giving concerts in Druzhba Hall of the Central Lenin Stadium from February 25 through 27.

Igor MIKHAYLOV. Photo by Alexander Yokovlev